The True Mortherner.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1881.

CHARLES BOLLES, of Minneapolis, undertook to kill a dog with a revolver, but the weapon dil not discharge. He became furious, and aimed at his wife fire. When he turned the muzzle upon the spot where his brains ought to be he met with splendid success, saving the fool killer a day's work.

BERT HARRIS camped out in Logan canyon, U. T. About 12 o'clock at night he awoke and discovered that he and his bedding were being dragged down the mountain side by a huge prixzly bear. Harris was almost paralyzed by fear, but managed finally to wriggle out of the quilts drop to the ground and crawl away among the rocks. The grizzly went some distance with the bedding, but, finding that his ex pected prey had escaped, he set up a dismal howl. Harris stayed shivering in the canyon for the remainder of the night.

For some unknown reason the Chily-inclined citizens.

THE mummies found recentle at Thebes in an extraordinarily-excellent state of preservation were contemporaries of Moses. One of them was what we Americans call the "remains" of the particular Pharach who made it uncommonly lively for the chosen people before they concluded to quit the land of Egypt and the house of bondage, Several papyri, supposed to be of great historical value, are exhumed with the company of Kings and Princes, some not yet been deciphered. Should they may be discovered.

THE anthracite coal combination of the business for the census year 1879-'80. The tons represent 2,000 pounds each: Number of separate collieries, 273; production, 27,433,329 tons; value at point of transportation, \$40,331,981; total number of men and boys, miners and laborers, employed, 68,239, of whom 47,410 are laborers. Total wages paid, \$21,680,120; average yearly income per man, \$359.08; average monthly wages per man, \$42.33; per cent, of year in which men are employed, 70,69. The average yearly number of tons raised per man-men and boys all being counted as equal-has risen from 320 tons in 1870 to 454 tons in 1880. A portion of this is due to more steady labor, a portion to the increased use of steam-power, and something to the increased efficiency of the men. It is estimated that the production of anthracite from the nowknown fields will, after 1880, reach 4,009,640,000 tons before exhaustion. and that the output of 1879-'80 may be maintained 146 years.

THE cause of the sudden recall home of the Chinese students sent to America to be educated is at last satisfactorily explained. The whole cause of complaint lay in the absence at the University of rat food. The authorities of the Celestial empire never dreamed that the bright youths of their land would be weaned from their national dish on this side of the water, and when the pigtailed students wrote home that they were dosed on hashy-hashy, hashyhashy every day the rage of the Chinese officials knew no bounds. The pupils complained that since their arrival not a drop of rat soup nor a morsel of fried, stewed or roasted rodent had passed their fevered lips, and they just couldn't nor wouldn't stand it-so there, now ! They even averred that the exercises were opened in the morning with a national anthem, beginning;

Oh, hash, thou delight of my soul, Without thee this world would be gloomy; How I love thy sweet substance to roll Down into my inwards so roomy! Thou mixture mysterious, I love The fragrance of onions about thee. And where'er on this earth I may rove I pray I may ne'er be without thee,

When this was interpreted in the royal court the decree went forth and the festive young men are now back in their own land, where rats are as plenty as oldest Masons are in America,

A warren in the September number of the American Law Review maintains that insanity should be no defense in capital cases. The argument, which was suggested, of course, by the attempt upon the life of the President, is ingenious. It is based on the assumption that the object of capital punishment is twofold : first, to prevent a repetition of the crime by the offender; secondly, to exercise a deterrent effect and so prevent setten

a repetition of it by others, Capital cases differ from others in this : that no account is taken in them of the future of the criminal. Reformation is not contemplated. It would be manifestly vain to hope for such an effect of confinement upon a lunatic. Hence he is a specially fit subject for the extreme penalty of the law. The writer says : "But in capital cases the only aim of the law is to destroy the offender, and remove and still the deadly implement hung by his death a danger to society which can be removed in no other way. The danger to society from an insane murderer is at least as great as from a sane murderer, and society has as much need of protection in the one case as in the other. If it is vain to hope that the sane murderer who is open to the effects of milder penalties can be rendered harmless while he lives, it is still more so in the case of an insane murderer upon whom milder penalties would have no effect. Every argument that will apply in favor of the death penalty at all will apply with greater force in the case of the insane than in that of the sane, with perhaps one seeming exception." Suppose Secretary Blaine and Presi-

dent Garfield's son should appear before the public managing a prize-fight, nese Government recently issued a de- with Secretary Kirkwood as referee, cree commanding its subjects to abstain what a row there would be from Maine from shaving the head for a period of to California? This incredible sugges-100 days. Detected in the act of dis- tion, however, has a parallel in a recent obeying this arbitrary injunction, nearly event among the British nobility. While sixty persons in the city of Foochow attending the Goodwood races, their alone were sentenced to receive a casti- Graces, the Dukes of Portland and gation with bamboo rods, and to pay a Hamilton, found the "Birmingham fine amounting to about \$6.25 apiece. Pet" and a London pugilist in the Before liberation the heads of the of- sporting circle, and between them made fenders were carefully painted and var- up a purse of \$1,500 for a fight. When nished, as a warning to other rebellious- the races for the day were over the two Dukes selected a party of choice sports like themselves, adjourned to a hollow about a mile from the course, and there, the ring being made, and the colors of the rival fighters being tied to the stakes, the fight began. For about half an hour the men afforded their noble patrons much solid enjoyment by discoloring each other's eyes, dislocating jawbones and plastering each other's faces with blood-broken knuckles, the London man getting much the worst of it, when that chronic disturber of the gentleman's pleasures at quiet, refined cock-fights, thirty-six in all. These papyri have dog-fights and man-fights, the police, appeared. Of course a fight ensued at be, some additional mistakes of Moses the ring-side in defense of that fine old British institution, the prize-ring, now threatened with extinction. The conthe United States is one of the monstrous stables were countrymen and trained monopolies. The census bulletin No. only to cope with rural bumpkins and 233 furnishes the following statistics of Noah Claypoles; the Duke's audience were London men-about-town. They easily got the best of the clod-hopper "cops." The constables came back reinforced, but their Graces of Portland and Hamilton had had fun enough for their money, so, throwing a few pounds to pay for the beer for the mob, they ordered the ring to be broken up and the money divided.

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to physical culture, notes as a favorable sign the fact that the pale and interesting type of female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome.

This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and al-ready the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health, for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed.

Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more, and are more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement vet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their families and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest blessing that could be wished for would be the health of the mistress restored, but too often it is the one blessing which never comes.

American homes, more than any others, perhaps, in the world, are saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as healthy as men of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to

dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as it is threatened to do. On the contrary, it will be improved, built up, and beautified, and the time will shortly come when the healthy man will not have to hunt

the country over for a healthy wife.

We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead—and the result will be manifest. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore, let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb bells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking for a wager, but they will be in the style.—Boston Traveller.

"GLASS silk," is largely used in Germany for filters. It is made by winding threads of glass on heated cylinders, and under the microscope the threads appear as fine as the ultimate fibers of silk or

A TORNADO OF FLAME.

Particulars of the Terrible Michigan Confingrations-Appalling Destruction of Life and Property.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 9. The scene of the terrible tornado of flame in the lower Michigan peninsula may be readily placed in the mind of the casual reader by the aid of the following explanation : The southern peninsula of Michigan has the form, on the map, of a left-hand mitten, laid on its palm. The space between the thumb and fingers is represented by Saginaw bay. Huron county forms the end of the thumb, and beneath it, on the map, lie Tuscola and Samilac counties, side by side, Sanilac to the eastward. Bad Ax is in the center of Huron county, and is the county seat, and Caro is in the center of Tuscola county, and is the county seat. Each of the three counties has about twenty-four town-ships six miles square.

The loss of life and property is immense. A dispatch from Lexington says that dead bodies are being brought in from all directions. It is estimated that 590 people are homeless and in immediate want of assistance. The farmers in newer townships lose live stock, houses, barns, crops, everything. A farmer who just came in from Austin township saved his family of eight children in a field of buckwheat, but he says the whole country in that part is totally destroyed and many lives have been lost.

The loss of live stock is simply immense. The older settled townships caaped with but little loss, but in most of the newer townships nothing remains but a fire-swept, blackened wilderness,

wilderness,
A dispatch from Marlette, Sanilac county,
says a terrible state of affairs exists at that
point. The entire section of the country lying o the north and east of that place has been on fire, and the number of families rendered home-less will reach the hundreds. Up to this time seventeen persons are known to have met their death by fire. The horse of Ira Humphrey, the mail carrier between this place and Daylos Corners, came home badly burned, with a card attached to the saddle written by Humphrey, atating his peril from fire. A relief party found him on the road dead. He was entirely denuded of his clothes, either having been burned on his person, or torn off by himself in his desperation. In the township of Argyle, Huron county, the following were burned dead: Paul Wetzel, wife and five children; George Krotch, wife and three children; Mrs. Morris Welch and two children; James Gilson, and two women, recently from Canada, names un-

The Rev. Z. Grenell, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city, arrived from Sand Beach at noon to-day by the Narrow-Gauge and Grand Trunk, passing through most of the burned region in Saniac county. He gave a reporter a graphic and fearful description of the calamity as he saw it, and heard of it from eye-witnesses. On his way to Port Huron by the Narrow-Gauge railroad it was noticed that, in some places, the railroad track had proved an effectual barrier to the flames, which did not find fuel in the gravel of the road-bed. In other places, however, it burned the ties and twisted and destroyed the rails, which had to be replaced. In other places it had leaped clear over the road, and taken a new start on the other side. For the most part, it got across in some way, and the spots of un-burnt country were small, few, and far between. From the car-windows, all the way, it presented to the view the aspect of a burned desert of ashes and smoldering embers, without sign of animal or vegetable life, a country abandoned by God and man, and to which it was impossible to imagine any one returning. The telegraph poles had all burned, and the wires had been reset upon any stick that could be found, and, for long distances, were merely laid along the ties beside the rails.

One of the most singular and appalling phenomena accompanying the calamity was the awesome darkness which preceded it and remained until all was over. The experience of Sand Beach will illustrate that of the whole clear as usual. At I p. m. the people began to observe a singular copper-colored appearance of the whole firmament. A little later this deepened to a red, and by 2 o'clock it was so dark that people were compelled to take lanterns to find their way out of doors. Mr. Jenks, a well-known citizen, said that he passed his hand back and forth before his face and could not see. The fearful darkness continued all the afternoon, with an occasional rift, through which the rays of the sun darted furtively with unnatural brightness, to be succeeded immediately by still more blinding blackness,

Many thought the end of the world was at hand, and were filled with terror. The horrors of the imagination were soon intensified by the approach of the flames, the stories of the universal desolation to the west of them, the dread that they were fated to a frightful death, and then by the arrival of the charred, blackened and shapeless remains of the poor victims. This awful condition continued all along the shore until Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, when the wind, which had been blowing steadily from the west, turned suddenly from the north, carrying the cool, moist air of the lake to the fevered heads and smoke-and-ash-begrimed faces of the people, It was sweet as the breath of God, and was accepted as thankfully.

The scenes of horror in the woods were too

frightful for any pen to portray. The dead were found everywhere, very rarely recogniza-ble, and in most cases undistinguishable as human beings. Many were mere masses of burnt flesh, which fell apart when touched, and in very few could sex or age be distinguished. From one body the head fell when it was lifted from another, that of a young woman, leg separated and hung suspended by the tendons. In some places families were found reduced to an undistinguishable heap of roasted and blackened blocks of flesh, where they fell together, overwhelmed by the rushing flames. The manifold horrors of the calamity were multiplied by fearful tornadoes, which cut off retreat in every direction. The awful heat of the atmosphere raised the smoke a little from the ground, and it hung above the earth in an impenetrable mass, shutting out all light, and leaving the poor creatures below helpless and blind, until the fire caught them and closed their agony in death. Now and then flames shot up in tremendous masses, which would be seized by a tornado and carried bodily a quarter of a mile away, and then wn again to start the flames in a new quarter. In this way helpless fugitives flying for life were penned in by seas of flame, and roasted like rats in a cage. One farmer, a few miles from Sand Beach, who was plow-ing with oxen, on noticing the approaching darkness, and thinking he had plenty of time, waited to turn his cattle and horses loose. He then hurried to the house, and, fluding his wife gone to a neighbor, took two children him self, and gave three others in charge of his oldest daughter. Before they got many rods from the house the flames had got before them. He hurried off in another direction with his two youngest, but the girl pushed on over the burnng grass with the other three. He escaped The bodies of the other four were afterward found in a heap, charred beyond recognition. John Ballentme, of Verona Mills, says that

fifty-three lives were known to be lost in the neighborhood of Sand Beach. The fire suddenly reached Verona Mills on Monday, and the town was soon wiped out. The wind was so strong that Ballentine and wife were picked up and blown fifteen or twenty yards. A woman and her husband were found lying against a tree, dead, the woman being partly delivered of a child. The devastation caused by the fires of 1871 is nothing in comparison to the fires of the few days. In the vicinity of Richmondville Western, Forester and Marcer townships reliable information leads one to say that upward of 300 persons perished in the flames. There was no escape for them. The woods and ground were so dry that no warning of danger was given. Faster than a race-horse came the fire. It would embrace a house or a barn with its contents and away to the next. Persons who have been through the terrible ordeal say that in ten minutes from the time the

fire struck there would be no vestige of a house A correspondent says: "I have just returned from a trip through the burned district, and a description of the sights would make the read-er's blood turn cold. In many instances men, women and children were found lying on their faces in the road, where they had fallen

when overtaken by the fire. Children were lying on logs, where they had clambered for safety. There was no finding each other when once separated. Many took refuge in wells and root-houses, thinking to escape, but in almost every instance were suffocated. Details of the disaster in Huron are as bad as here. I believe that when the returns are in 1,000 per-sons will be found to have perished in the flames. Forester township will turn out Thurs-day to bury the dead cattle, sheep and horses. the stench from which is unbearable. The Rev. W. T. Allington found sixteen dead bodies near Deckerville. Only five buildings were left be-tween that place and Minden. John Flytewa-ger's femily, seven children and wife, were all burned together in Paris township, with fif-teen others. The Day family were burned. Morris Clifford, wife and child. A man and woman are lying dead in the road totween Donner's mill and Tyre. Fifteen families were burned in Moore and Argyle. Five hundred families are reported at Minden as having been burned out. A woman and seven head of cattle were burned at Smith's mill, half a mile from Tyre. Wherever a house is left people flock to it like sheep to the fold, in some places as many as six families being in a log shanty. They must have rehef from the blow families to-day who had not one meal since
Monday, and who do not know when they will
get one. Their teams are all gone, and their
cows and other stock burned. Desolation stares
them in the face. They talk about their misfortune, and many of them say, bad as it is, it might
beaugreat deal worse. They are related to the start of the say, bad as it is, it might be a great deal worse. They are glad to get away with their lives. Many of the men are Canaand have just begun to get things in comfortable shape. Many used medicine and medical

The following appeal has been issued by the committee of citizens of Port Huron, headed by Senator Conger, Mayor Carleton and others: To the People of the United States

A most appalling disaster has fallen upon a large portion of the counties of Huron and Sanilac, with some adjacent territory, a section of country recently covered with forest, and now occupied by nearly 50,000 people, largely recently settled, and either poor or in very moderate circumstances. In the whole of this section there has been but little rain during the past two months, and everything was dry, when on Monday, Sept. 5, a hurricane swept over it, carrying with it a sheet of flame that hardly anything could withstand. We have advices of 200 persons burned to death, many of them by the roadside or in the fields seeking places of safety, and it is probable that twice this number have perished. We have reports from twenty or more We have reports from twenty or more townships, in which scarcely a house, barn or supplies of any kind are left, and thousands of people are destitute and help-less. All of these people require immediate assistance, and most of them must depend on charity for months to come. We are doing all in our power to succor them, but the necessities of the case are so great that contributions from charitable people through out the country will be required to keep them throughout the winter. We, therefore, appeal to you to send money, clothing, bedding, provisions, or any other supplies the them to provide shelter for themselves, and begin work again on their farms. Contribuions may be sent to the Mayor, E. C. Carleton, Chairman of the Relief Committee appointed by the citizens of Port Huron, who have sent agents through the burned district to ascertain the wants of the sufferers and distribute sup-DETROIT, Sept. 10.

The forest fires in the lower peninsula of this State have been quite generally quenched by rain after ravaging thirty-six townships, and the extent of the awful calamity is beginning to reveal itself. The devastation is even more widespread than had been feared by the most despondent. It seems, from present reports, that about thirty-one townships in Tuscola, Sanilac and Huron counties have been swept over by the flames. In this district are about fourteen villages utterly declose by the fire as to leave the ground cleared like a newly-sown field. No estimate of losses or deaths can be made with any degree of accuracy, but news from trustworthy sources leads to the belie' that the estimate on 200 lives lost is very low, and that 300 is nearer the reality. The awful details are beginning to come to hand. They are of a character to make strong men shudder. Communication with the burnt district has been munication with the burnt district has been again opened and assistance is being rapidly furnished. Many persons are still missing in the burned districts, and the exact loss cannot e known for some days. Among reports of ourials are the following:

Paris township...... Bingham..... Argyle.....

It is said that twenty-seven dead have been found in the country between Bad Ax and Port Hope. A dispatch from Ludington estimates that the probable loss of life is from 300 to 400 in Samlac county alone. The towns of Watertown, Flynn, Eimer, Moore, Argyle, Ever-green, Greenleaf and Eaton have suffered fearful loss in lives, and the destruction of property in these townships is immense. Everything s gone, and the people are congregated at these places.

in some localities whole families have perished in the flames, and on the eastern and north border of the county their condition is pitiful in the extreme. The facts are more horrible than heretofore reported, and many have suspended business to attend to the unfortunates. On the other side of Cass river, the condition is deplorable, and the sufferers are without homes, food or clothing. Immediate relief is contributed liberally, but the outlook for the future is dark indeed. Men who have grown old clearing land, and were enjoying the fruits of their labor in comfortable homes, have lost everything and been

made paupers. The territory burned over is peopled by at least 50,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom have settled here within ten years. The conditions which made the fire so destructive were these: Fully two-thirds of the timber over the entire burned tract was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, and was piled up in miles of windfalls, or, if standing, was mere kindling-wood. The or, it standing, was here kinding-wood. The settlers preferred burned lands as being easily cleared, and hundreds of new homes were surrounded by great tracts of fallen timber. The roads were lined on either side by it, and many who perished were caught on these roads and hemmed in by labyrinths of this burning hemlock, black ash and pine. There had been no rains over this region since spring to wet down any depth. Even swamps which were usually cov-ered with one or two feet of water had become dry as tinder. For weeks there had been no heavy winds. The prevailing winds had been from Lake Huron, with which fires did not run. On the day of the great fire there was not a square mile in all the burned region that did not hold more or less fire. Monday morning opened with a cloudless sky, the mercury grad-ually rising to 100 and over. The wind was south, running to southwest, and by noon increasing to a lifty-mile gale. At noon in many places lamps had to be lit, and a sickening sense of fear and impending calamity over-spread the whole population. About 4 o'clock the wind assumed the violence of a tornado. The fismes were of a ghastly bluish hue, giving no light, but licking up timber, houses, barns, stacks, animais and people with a resist-less fury, and this at places were no fire was known to be for miles around in the morning. On Tuesday the extent of the horror 'began to be known-dead men, women and children at what had been their doorsteps, at their gates in the fields, and on the highways some untouched by fire, others charred and blackened. One poor woman, in the agony of childbirth, was half-burned. The living, with burned feet, ears or hands, and many women and children entirely naked, were separated from the rest of the family, blind, hopeless

from the rest of the family, blind, hopeless and despairing.

In Sanilac county, Cato, with a population of 100, suffered a clean sweep of every building. William Cole was burned. In Tyre, which had a population of fifty, one dwelling alone is left. Deckerville, with a population of 150, lost two mills, six stores and dwellings. At Anderson, with a population of 100, a clean sweep of all the buildings was made. At Cumber, which had a population of fifty, only one dwelling is left. A clean sweep was

100, and seven lives were 20, and seven lives were lost. The oblowing is a summary of the losses by townings: Washington, 30 homes; Watertown, 40 omes, 5 lives; Elmer, 30 homes; Moore, 40 omes, 14 lives; Argyle, 40 homes, 13 lives; ustin, 60 homes, 9 lives; Marion, 25 omes, 26 lives; Delaware, 40 homes, lives; Minden, 30 homes; Bridge-

hamton, 40 homes. Lamotte, Evergreen and Green have suffered undoubtedly in lives and property in the same proportion, but no particulars are at hand. Flynn, 30 homes; Speaker, 25 homes; Maple Valley, 20 homes; Sanilac, 10 homes. Lexington, 20 homes; Etk.

In Huron county, in the village of Bad Ax the population of which was about 300, the court-house and one store only were saved. In Verona, with a population of 100, a church and hotel were saved. A clean sweep was made of Huron City, population 200. The same fate befell Umbly, population 150; and Parisville, population 100. At Port Hope, three mills, a salt block and lumber, and six dwellings were burned. The townships of Bingham, Paris, Bloomfield and Rubicon are nearly a clean sweep. There are eighty-five dead in these townships, and many missing—with no hopes. Reports hourly increase the number, and every township has suffered nearly as much. B. R. Noble, banker, of Lexington, who has a good knowledge of the country burned, estimates the loss of property in Huron and Sanilac counties at \$3,000,000. The insurance among the farmers was mostly in a mutual company, whose members are the principal sufferers, and, of course, unable to pay

Relief has commenced to flow in from various quarters, and subscriptions are being taken up in all the commercial cities, In answer to a request for tents, the Secretary of War urges the construction of temporary buildings, and Gov. Jerome has telegraphed him to order one thousand army blankets. Secretary Windom has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Huron to pass free of duty all contributions from Canada. The residents of the burned district were mainly insured in the Farmers' Mutual Company, of Huron, Sanilac and Tuscols counties, and probably not over 20 per cent. will be realized.

DETROIT, Sept. 12. A committee from Port Huron, Mich., visited Minden and Sand Beach and ascertained the probable amount of wheat required by the sufferers to do their winter seeding, and a sufficiency will be promptly furnished. In the vicinity of Ead Ax gangs of men have been assigned to the duty of burying cattle which perished in the fiames. It appears that 200 persons were gathered in the Court House at Bad Ax, which was only saved from destruction by a long line of men passing water from the pump in pails. The steamer Saginaw has reached Sand Beach with 500 bushess of oats for the starving stock at Vernon and Bad Ax. The latest reports from Sanilac county give the known loss of life as 200; Huron county, 128, but a large part of Huron county has not yet been penetrated by the relief forces, and it is feared many more lives have been lost. Sup-plies are now sent by rail to Minden, and by boat to all regular ports on Lake Huron. The Detroit and Port Huron committees have agents on horseback exploring the burnt districts and reporting localities where aid is most needed. In spite of the great quantities of provisions and other help sent from all parts of the State, and tens of thousands of dollars subscribed, the sufferers in some parts of the burnt district are reported starving and in dire ex-

MICHIGAN NEWS.

BEARS are reported numerous in the oods north of Saginaw.

At Muskegon Mrs. A. Doambros was struck by lightning and instantly killed. MARTIN K. WALKER, living near Ithaca, Gratiot county, blew out his rains with a gun beside a blazing heap of brush, and was partly cremated.

THE picture-frame mill of J. G. Mc-Elwee, at Big Rapids, Mecosta county, valued at \$20,000, was swept away by fire, and fifty men thrown out of employ-

A DEPRAVED negress at Saranac got on a spree, the other day, and, after assaulting another negress, she cut her own throat, severing the roots of the tongue.

THE Mercy Hospital, at Big Rapids, has fifty-three patients, and there has never been a time when there has been so many of them by accidents in mills and the woods

THE Mnskegon basket and fruit-package manufactory employs from seventyfive to one hundred hands. The company has manufactured six million butter-dishes this year.

THE headquarters of the Superintendent of the State fisheries will hereafter be at Paris, Mescosta county. All the effects of the hatchery at Pokagon have been moved to Paris,

THE Delray glass-works, located at the mouth of the river Rouge, near Detroit, valued at \$45,000, and employing seventy men, were swept away by fire. They will be speedily rebuilt.

At the Lenawee county soldiers' reunion, Col. Amos Soper, of Clayton, aged 84, was introduced to the audience as the only Lenawee county survivor of the War of 1812. He went home the next day sick with dysentery, grew rapidly worse, and died in twenty-four

Among the special premiums offered at the union fair to be held at Ovid, will be one for the handsomest-dressed young lady under 18 years of age, whose dress, coliar and hat shall be made by herself, and cost of material for same not to exceed \$15.

THE Saranac Local declares that Keene, Ionia county, can boast of one young lady that is no milk-and-water article. She is the daughter of A. Bowen. Her father offered her \$10 if she would climb to the top of the steeple of the Keene church and stand on the top of the same and 'rah for Bob Ingersoll. She accomplished the feat and received the \$10.

THE Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session in Jackson, made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

Albion District—H. Hall, P. E.; Albion, L. Masters; Battle Creek, D. F. Barnes; Bellevac, Masters; Battle Creek, D. F. Barnes; Believne, P. J. Maveety; Concord, William M. Copin; Cooper street, Jackson, J. Berry; Hanover and Moscow, W. S. Hunsberger; J. Graham; Leroy, B. S. Pratt; Litchfield, U. Mason; Liberty, J. J. Hartley; Mosherville, E. D. Young; Marshall, G. W. Sherman; Marengo, J. M. Whitney; Nashville, A. D. Morton; Olivet, H. D. Jerdon; Penfield, J. H. Tanner; Parina, J. Weister; South Alboon, to be supplied; Spring-Webster: South Albion, to be supplied: Spring-field, N. Fassett; Tekonsha, N. L. Brockway; Tompkins, E. D. Bacon; Partello, J. R. Caldell;

Tompkins, E. D. Bacon; Partello, J. R. Caldell; East Main street, Jackson, W.m. Rilev. Coldwater District—J. J. Buell, P. E.; Allen, W. Barrett; Bronson, W.m. M. Paddock; Butler, C. H. Fisher; Burlington, O. S. Paddock; Coldwater, A. P. Moors; Cambria, D. C. Woodard; Centreville, E. L. Kellogg; Constantine, W. Prouty; Girard, E. A. Whitewam; Hillsdale, A. Fronty; Girard, E. A. Whitewam; Hillsdale, A. F. Morrison; Jonesville, F. A. Vanderwalker; Kinderhook, to be supplied; North Adams, M. D. Carrell; Osseo, S. C. Strickland; Quiney, N. Bray; Ransom, to be supplied; Reading, G. S. Barnes, Sturgis, E. Cooley; Sherwood, J. W. Buell; White Pigeon, J. Clubine; Gilead, D. O. Ball; Colon and Leonidas, J. B. Tallman.

Kalamazoo District-W. J. Aldrich, P. Kalamazoo District—W. J. Aldrich, P. B.;
Angusta, J. J. McAllister; Allogan, B. S.
Mills; Ploomingdale, supplied by D. W.
Fow; Cooper, E. A. Tanner; Climax, L.
M. Edwards; Douglas, O. E. Wightman;
Galesburg, A. J. Bussell; Irvington, J.
Greenstead; Johnstown and Baltimore, S. D. Greenstead; Johnstown and Baltimore, S. D. McKee; Kaiamazoo, J. Taylor; Kendalla, to be supplied; Martin, Otis Gibson; Mendon, A. M. Fuch; Monterey, to be supplied; Oshtemo, F. N. James; Otsero, F. L. McCoy; Parkville, L. W. Calkins; Plainville, H. P. Henderson; Prairieville, H. O. Lawrence; Richland, John Bready; Schoolcraft, W. R. Stinchcomb; Shermantown, supplied by J. R. B. wen; South Haven, A. E. Ketcham; Three Rivers. D. Engle; Vicksburg, M. M. Steele Waukeshaw, A. N. Eldred.

Niles District—A. R. Boggs, P. E.; Bangor, W. P. French; Benton Harbor, S. J. McElwee; Berrien Springs, J. Wilson; Breedsville, to be supplied; Bridgeville and Stevensville, D. Tas-ker; Buchanan, W. J. Cogshall; Cassopolis, N. Saunders; Calomer and Watervliet, H. H. Par-Saunders; Calomer and Watervliet, H. H. Parker; Dayton, B. W. Smith; Decatur, J. E. White; Dowagiac, W. H. Thomas; Edwardsbury, J. Hovt; Keeler and Silver Creek, G. A. Bueli; Lagrange, L. L. Mathews; Lawrence and Hartford, L. W. Eari; Lawton, T. T. George; Marcellus, G. C. Elliot; Mattawan, supplied by W. L. Jackways; New Buffalo and Three Oaks, O. D. Watkins; Niles, A. M. Gould; Pokagon, G. W. Goslin; Paw Paw, G. L. Cole; Pipestone, J. W. Steffe; St. Joseph, M. M. Callen; Vandalia and Williamsville, supplied by J. R. Skinner.

plied by J. R. Skinner. Grand Rapids District—H. M., Joy, P. E.; Ada, I. Thomas; Ashland, P. Shier; Berlin, D. Ada, I. Thomas; Ashland, P. Shier; Berlin, D. M. Ward; Byron Center, C. H. Howe; Caledonia, T. J. Spencer; Cannonsburg, J. M. Aiken; Casnovia, A. J. Wneeler; Cedar Springe, G. W. Tuthill; Coopersville, J. Archer; Division street, Grand Rapids, J. Crook; East street, R. C. Crawford; Grand Haven, E. V. Armstrong; C. Crawford; Grand Haven, E. V. Armstrong; Grandville, D. C. Richi; Grattan, to be supplied; Hastings, A. A. Knowlton; Holland, M. D. Terwilliger; Irving, J. Klose; Lamout, S. Kitzmiller; Middleville, A. Hunsberger; Muskegon, J. W. Miller; Newago, J. Horner; Plainfield avenue, Grand Rapids, J. P. Force; Ravenna, J. M. Robinson; Rockford, — Gdllette; Second street, Grand Rapids, C. S. Fox; South Division street, Grand Rapids, L. Dodds; Sparta, J. E. White; Spring Lake, J. Roberts; Ventura, A. W. Bushee; Wayland, W. J. Swift, Ionia Distret—C. L. Barnhardt, P. E.; Bowen, D. R. Latham; Coral, D. S. Havlland; Car-

en, D. R. Latham; Coral, D. S. Haviland; Car-son, W. H. H. Ware; Danby, G. L. Mount; Elm Hail, C. L. Van Antwerp; Edmore, A. T. Grav; Greenville, A. A. Brown; Greenville circuit, to be supplied; Hubbardstown, M. M. Colby: Ionia, W. Gardner; Lowell, W. S. Valentine; Lake View, G. Mooney; Lyons and Muir, D. W. Parsons; Orieans, J. Marzolf; Orange, H. Thomas; Pewamo, L. P. Ferguson; Pale, Wm. Rork; Portland, L. Tarr; Stanton, J. R. Wrightman; Sheridan, Wm. Judd; Saranac, F. J. Bell Vergennes, S. C. Woodward; Woodlawn, J. F. Orwick.

Lansing District-T. H. Jacokes, P. E.; Alma, O. L. Perry; Breckenridge, W. R. McEr-win; Bath, L. M. Garlick; Chester, G. A. Odhum; Charlotte, G. D. Lee; Central Church, Lansing, G. S. Heckey; De Witt, C. B. Shear; Duplain, M. W. Knapp; Eaton Rapids, J. Ham-ilton; Fowler, V. P. Welch; First Church, Lansing, R. H. Bready; Grand Ledge, M. F. W. Smith; Itnica, J. H. Hathaway; Leslie, L. Delamater; Maple Rapids, J. B. Knott, Mason, W. Doust; Ovid, J. Boynton; Ogemos, W. Taylor; Potterville, B. E. Paddeck; St. John's, G. C. Draper; St. Louis, C. A. Jacobes; Victor, E. Hollister; Vermoniville, C. C. Olds.

G. C. Draper; St. Louis, C. A. Jacokes; Victor, E. Hollister; Vermontville, C. C. Olds.

Big Rapids District—J. A. Sprague, P. E.; Big Rapids, E. S. McChesney; Big Rapids circuit, W. J. Johnston; Clare, J. N. Davton; Crystal Valley, to be supplied; Dushville, Č. W. Smith; Evart, C. G. Thomas; Fremont Center, J. C. Besch; Paris and Grant, to be supplied; Hart, W. L. Tilden; Hesperia, W. W. Lamport; Holton, to be supplied; Howard Circ. P. Pickel, Landelle Litter, visioners. W. Lamport ; Holton, to be supplied ; Howard City, H. P. Blake ; Isabella Indian mission, to be supplied ; Leavitt, to be supplied ; Luding ton, O. B. Whitmore; Manistee, G. L. Haight; Mecosta, J. Hills; Milbrook, to be supplied; Montague, J. Gulick; Morley, H. R. Hawley; Mount Pleasant, J. H. Stark ; Pentwater, G. Donalson; Pierson, to be supplied; Riverton, 8. Patton; Riverton Indian mission, A. Pat-Reed City, J. W. Hallenbeck: plied by C. Z. Allen; Shelby, C. C. Dawkins; Whitehall, J. C. Floyd.

Grand Traverse Dictrict-A. J. Eldred, P. E.; Almira and Inland, J. E. Wyant; Bear E.; Almira and Inland, J. E. Wyant; Bear Lake, W. Heath; Boyne, B. H. Whitmore; Bliss, to be supplied; Cadillac, E. H. Day; Cadillac circuit, E. G. Stevens; Charlevoix, G. Daniels; Elk Rapids, S. G. Blanchard; Cross Village, to be supplied; Fife Lake, J. F. Mc-Kinley; Frankfort, S. Steele; Kalkaska, sup-plied by Rev. Wyae; Leroy, O. J. Gulden; Traverse City circuit, D. A. Green; Little Traverse, E. F. Newell; Manton, G. Varion; Monroe Center, S. P. Hewitt; Macedonia, sup-plied by Rev. Savage; Northport, J. M. Arnplied by Rev. Savage; Northport, J. M. Arn-way; Northport Indian mission, same; Norwood, A. B. Keeler; Petoskey, W. S. Sly; Petoskey circuit, A. G. Wiggins; South Arm, M. W. Smith; Spencer Creek, to be supplied Sterman, C. W. Jones: Traverse City, J. W. H. Carlisle: Williamsburg, E. Marble: Indian Mission circuit, J. P. Williams,

THE DEATH ROLL. Memorial services for the members of the conference who have died during the year were held.

The following is the roll of the dead: Mrs. Abbie Hathaway Pietzell, of Adrian, died Oct. 2, 1880. Mrs. A. C. Beach, of Greenville, Jan. 10, 1881, aged 57.

Mrs. Alva Billings, of Albion, died Nov., 1880. Rev. M. I. Smith, of Union City, died Oct. 22, 1880,

Rev. Wm. B. Ball, of Grass Lake, died at Parma, Jan. 7, 1881, aged 36. Rev. D. C. Chambers, of Victor, Mason county, died March, 1881. Rev. Jas. Robinson, died at Hilliards, Aug. 30, 1880, aged 54. Rev. H. C. Worthington, died at Decatur last

July, aged 66. Rev. W. H. Perrine, died at Albion, Jan. 2, Rev. Dr. Erastus Haven, Bishop of the conference, died at Oregon in August last.

Japan's National Flower.

The cherry blossom is the national

flower of Japan, as the rose is of England, the lily of France, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. On the Mikado's flags, pages and carriages, and on the soldiers' caps and uniforms, you will see the open chrysanthemum. But the flower of the people and the nation is the flower of the blossoming cherry tree. The Japanese cultivate all over Japan the sakura tree, which is valued only for the beauty of its blossoms. From an entire tree von could not get ripe cherries enough to make a pie; but the blossoms are massed together on the boughs like clouds, and the blooms are often as large as a rose. Pienies in Japan are called "going to see the flowers." In June millions of people go out to sing and sport and laugh and play under the cherry trees, or to catch "the snow showers that do not fall from the skies," Some of the people become so enchanted with the lovely blossoms as to even worship the famous old trees.

A. H. Stephens and the Negro.

There are people who become honest only when there is nothing more to steal. That kind of forced virtue has too many examples.

Mr. Stephens has many stories to tell of negroes, and one is of a famous cot-ton and chicken depredator, who since the war met the ex-Vice President in the

road. "Well, Thomas," was the kindly saluation, "I was sorry to hear you had been in trouble about Mrs. Tripp's chickens.

"Yes, Mars. Alec., but I done quit all dat now," said the negro, very peni-

tently.

"How many did you take before you stopped?" asked Mr. Stephens.
"I tuk all she had," was the perfectly